American In titute Barnen's Great Show.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1880.

Amusements To-Day.

Booth's Theatre—Ottella. B jun Opers House—Ages Ages Daly's New Theatre—The Royal Middy. Fifth Avenue Theatre—Heatte of Oak. Saverly's Theatre -Widow Bedett. Kanter & Blat's Garden-Consert Manter & Hist's Garden-Concert Mandison Square Theater—Haol Kirks, Nible's Garden-Matolon Mostres, New York Aquartus—Atherit Sports, Matines, Digmile Theater—Little Detective. Standard Pheatre—N'lies. Son Francisco Minsteels—Bostle's Pirates. Heatre Comique Mullian Guard Suprise. First Pastor's Theatre Validy. Union Ng. nee Theatre The Two Orphans. Wallack's The tire—To Mary or Not to Mary Windsor Theater-A Celebrated Case.

#### Advertising Rates.

DAILY AND SCHOAT, 40 cents a line, ordinary advertising large type, 80 cents; and preferred positions, 50 cents t \$2.50, according to classification. WHERLY .- 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to #2

#### TRUTH TO BE EVER REMEMBERED.

#### What the House of Representatives Declared Three Years Ago.

rational Record, Vol. V., Part III., Page 2,220. Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Cottod States, That it is the duty of the House to declare, and this House does hereby solemnly declare, that Samuel J. Tilden of the State of New York received one hundred and ninety-six electoral votes for the office of President of the United States, all of which votes were cast and first thereof signed, certified, and transmitted to the seat of Government, directed to the President of the Senate, in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States, by electors legally eligible and qualified as such an elector, each of whom had been duly appointed and elected in a manner directed by the Legislature of the State, in and for which he cast his vote. as aforesaid; and that said Samuel J. Fillen having thus received the onte of a majority of the electors appointed as aforesaid; he sons thereby duly elected President of the United States of America for a term of four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1877; and this House further declare that Thomas A. Hendricks having received the same number of electoral votes for the office of Vice-President of the United States that were east for Samuel J. Tilden for President as aforesaid, the said votes having been cast for him by the same persons who voted for the said Triden for President as afores id, and at the same time and in the same manner, it is the opinion of this House that the said Thomas A. Hendricks of the State of Indiana was duly elected Vice-Previded of the United States for a term of four years, commencing in the 4th day of March, A. D. 1877.

### The Question Again.

Here is another letter discussing the possible repetition in 1880 of the Fraud of 1876: "Sra: Will the people of this country again submit to the fraudulent usurpation of the Presidency! I believe they will not. Let the Democracy put up its strongest and purest man, who will solidify all its elements and carry so many States that there will be no possibility of

Very good. We agree that the method of our correspondent is the best that can be adopted, but it will not do to feel certain that the whole development of fraudulent politics can thus be terminated. The Republicans now hold the Presidency through a successful conspiracy of cheating; and on the other hand the Democracy hold the Returning Boards of the Southern States through which the cheating was done, and they also have a majority in both Houses of Congress by which the electoral votes are to be counted.

Suppose that the election of 1880 should be very close. Would it not be natural for the Democratic politicians of the baser sort -such men as Chandler, Sherman, Noves, STOUGHTON, BRADLEY-to repeat for the benefit of their party the successful Repub-

From whatever point of view we regard the future, the prospects are the reverse of encouraging.

## The Monroe Doctrine and the Canal.

Those Democrats who are clamoring for an affirmation of the MONROE doctrine by Congress, in regard to M. DE LESSEPS's canal project, should consider the logic of the position they would have this country assume

If the commercial world has come to the conclusion that a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien is necessary, that canal must sooner or later be constructed. If we say to the world, "No canal shall be constructed which we do not control," will not the great commercial nations reply: "Very well, then, construct the canal. We want a canal. The commerce of the world demands it; our interests demand it; progress demands it. You cannot play the dog in the manger. It you think that you must control the canal, go right ahead and dig it. All we ask is to be allowed to share its commercial advantages on equal terms. All we want is to shorten ocean voyages and lessen their risks. If you want any advantages of a different sort, we don't know that we shall object. But the canal we must have, and you must either construct it or allow somebody else to do it."

This is sound common sense. As the London Times says, if the United States will not suffer French capitalists to open the canal, she must do it herself. The commercial interests of Great Britain, Germany, and France in this direction are great and are growing rapidly. We are great and powerful. No continental power will wilfully and wantonly seek a quarrel with us. France, Germany, and Great Britain will cheerfully recognize our right to guard our interests on the Igthmus, and will readily admit the force of our claims consequent upon our proximity to the locality, but they will not suffer us to stand in the way of commercial progress,

If Congress should act upon the sugges tion of Mr. HAYES, and formally declare, as a lot of greedy jobbers insist upon its declaring, that a canal across the Isthmus of Darien can be constructed only under American auspices, then it will impose upon us the correlative obligation to construct the canal ourselves. This is the view taken by the Republican leaders in Congress. They receno all that the Democratic friends of the Interoceanic canal scheme say about the MONROR doctrine, but they just as emphatleally declare that it is the duty of the United States Government to furnish the credit or the capital for constructing the canal. They say that the United States should not only build the canal, but that it should occupy the Isthmus and all the terri-

ory north of it. If the Democrats commit themselves to this application of the Monnon doctrine without taking the next step which the Republicans favor, namely, the construction of the canal by the Government, what do they gain? They simply go far enough to make

weign complications possible, It seems logical, therefore, to assume that the dog-in-the-manger Democrats are ready to commit themselves to a policy wholly at variance with the theories and traditions of their party, to wi', the undertaking by the

Government of an enterprise which private capital stands ready to carry through. They had better take time for reflection about this

## The Good Mr. Kemble Might Do.

Mr. WILLIAM H. KEMBLE could do the public a much greater service by a full confession than by serving a brief term of imprisonment. We do not mean a mere admission that he is guilty of the attempt at bribery for which he is now awaiting sentence, but a confession of all past briberies in which he has performed a part, or of which he has been cognizant.

What does he know of the history of the CAMERONS? If he would tell, the hold of Mr. Don Camenon on the delegation from Pennsylvania to the Republican National Convention might be speedily loosened.

Confessions among criminals have become very common of late. The exposure of the LEWIS will conspiracy by the pretended Mrs. Lewis is a notable instance. But even that attracted little attention compared with the commotion which would be caused by the long story Mr. KEMBLE could relate of fraud and bribery.

Except in the direction of a frank and full confession, Mr. KEMBLE'S public career would seem to be rapidly drawing to an abrupt close. The famous dispenser of bribes knows very well that we have done what lay in our power toward exposing some of the nefarious schemes in which he has been engaged; but with his superior information he could write a history of them which would east in the shade all THE SUN has ever printed on the subject.

Common Sense. The House Committee on Agriculture has recently been occupied with LE Duc's absurd bill for the erection of the concern known as the "Department of Agriculture" into an actual executive department, with a Secretary who shall sit in the Cabinet.

The Hon. JAMES W. COVERT, member of Congress from the First District of New York, is Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture. In a minority report on LE DUC's project, signed by Mr. COVERT only, he makes some remarks that exhibit strong common sense.

Mr. Coverr cannot find in the Constitution any warrant for the legislation proposed by LE Duc, and he does not believe in paternal government. "I do not know of any reason," he says, "why the bureau, as at present organized, cannot be made to meet all the possible real and legitimate needs of the agriculturists of the country. The elevation of the bureau into a Cabinet department will enure, it seems to me, to the benefit, perhaps, of professional politicians rather than to the interests of practical farmers."

That is so. The farmers of the United States need about as little fostering care of the paternal kind as any class of citizens can need. They are abundantly able to get along without any more of the peculiar sort of advice which LE Duc dispenses through his ridiculous publications, and they want no more turnip seeds and tea plants than they are now getting from Washington.

If LE DUC and his precious concern were wiped out of existence to-morrow, the country would not be the worse off next autumn by a single sheaf of wheat or a single ear of corn. We should not lose one pound of pork if the "Agricultural Building" were

to sink into the marsh on which it stands. But even if the Commissioner of Agriculture happened to be a competent and experienced person, instead of a fool, there would be no earthly excuse for making a Cabinet officer of him. Our Government was not designed to coddle the industries or to give advice to workers who know their own business as well as any man with a title and a salary knows it. We want a Secretary of Agriculture just exactly as much as we want a Secretary of Shoemak

ing or a Secretary of Codfishing. Abolish the bureau altogether!

## Schurz's Folly.

Mr. Carl Schurz has made arrangements with some of the Ute chiefs by which h hopes to gouge the tribe out of their lands. There is some scheme talked of by which the Utes are to hold land, probably 160 acres a head in severalty. These tracts are to

be agricultural lands. It is probable that the eminent German warrior and statesman, who is the chief of the Interior Department, not thoroughly understanding the soil and climate best suited for the successful production of the cereal grains, and being ignorant of the modern methods of growing vegetables. called on LE Duc, the agriculturist, for advice and assistance.

If this supposition be correct, and if the advice of LE Duc has guided the course of the distinguished statesman of the Interior in this matter, it satisfactorily explains the absurdity of setting apart for the use of the Utes agricultural lands that have a frosty altitude of from 6,000 to 8,000 feet above the sea, and carefully selecting lands for farming purposes, for a people who are easily discouraged, in a region that is often devas tated by Rocky Mountain locusts.

## The Colored Cadet-A Point Easily De

termined. Two contradictory theories are advanced, each with equal confidence, in reference to the assault on the colored cadet WHITTA-KER, at West Point.

The first is that it was committed by some of the white cadets. The other is that the injuries were self-inflicted.

It seems to us that this point could be determined by these who found WHITTA-KER tied and who untied him. The character of the fastenings, the description of the knots, must have indicated whether they were the work of his own hands or of the hands of others. It is entirely improbable that three enraged assailants would bind him only in such a manner as it would be possible for him to bind himself.

If WHITTAKER'S own account is true, the exclamation used by one of the assailants would indicate that they were from the South. "Let's mark him like they do hogs down South." "Like they do" is not a Northern expression; while the reference to the way they mark hogs down South indicates that the speaker was familiar with it. At the same time, if WHITTAKER invented the expression attributed to this assailant, this is the dialect that he, being from South Carolina, would employ.

What seems entirely improbable is that any man should cut off a part of one of his own ears and slit the other, thus disfiguring himself for life. Perhaps, however, it may be sald in reply that any man who would make such an assault upon himself must have cars so long that he could afford to spare a portion of them.

Whoever may have committed the assault, it is devoutly to be hoped the perpetrator or perpetrators will be found out, and that the disgrace and punishment will rest where they belong.

Some Senators were for punishing the Utes, some for forgiving them, and some for trying them as any white man arcused of crime might be tried. There were those who advo- done more of late years to influence legislation

cated an entire change of Indian policy, on the basis of civilizing the Indians, and there were others who favored turning them over to the War Department, cooping them up, putting them under guard, and making convicts of them. After half a score or more of Senators had expanded their plans, the Indian question seemed no nearer solution than when the bill which is to ratify Mr. Schuzz's agreement with the Utes, was taken up. It was agreed, how-ever, in an amendment adopted, that no money should be paid to the Utes until the murderers of THORNBURGH, MEEKER, and the rest were

surrendered. The Indian debate occupied the entire session of the Senate. The House became excited over another disgraceful personal controversy. Of late there have been many personal controversies, but none sharper than this one. It began in a trifle, by Mr. CLYMER'S questioning Mr. SPARRS'S authority to speak for a committee, but before it ended Mr. SPARES had called Mr. CLYMER a liar, and Mr. CLYMER had intimated that Mr. SPARES was incapable of insulting him. Apologies were in order afterward. Mr. McCook's proposal to investigate the alleged outrage on the West Point colored endet met with prompt objection from the Southern member who represents the cadet's district. The House continued its work on the Army bill, and just before adjournment an amendment was offered which withholds money for the use of the army as a police force at the

polls. Half of the six-day walk ended at midnight, with the scores still at their astonishingly high level, and pointing strongly to at least a 550-mile record for somebody, if no means are used to purposely keep the score down. The atruggle between HART and DOBLER for first place continued yesterday all day, while How-ARD, stubby and stubborn, did a notable third day's work. With normar interest so obviously great in this match, it becomes a certainty that the coming season will be given over to pedestrian contests.

As legislation in Germany does not go quite in a way to suit him, the Imperial Chancellor resorts once more to his well-worn threat of resignation. Hitherto, this dire menace has proved effective. But M. THIERS was accustomed to use the same device, and at last France took him at his word. Perhaps BISMARCK may also threaten once too often, and be taken at his word; then Gormany will continue to exist, as France did after the resignation of THIERS.

We dare say Ohio will not be inconsolable ver the fact that Indiana has ceased to be an October State.

In the Connecticut Republican State Conention, vesterday, Gen. Jo. Hawley's partner. WARNER, produced a resolution setting forth the desire of the party in Connecticut for a Presidential nominee of the stamp of ED-MUNDS; but he was induced to withdraw it, and the Convention gushingly pledged the support of the Nutmeg Republicans to the Chicago nominee, whoever and whatsoever he may be. The most noticeable thing about the list of delegates is the absence of the name of Gen. Jo. HAWLEY. The delegation is supposed to stand at present-7 for EDMUNDS, 2 for BLAINE, 2 for GRANT, and I for SHERMAN; but several of the members are apparently open to conviction, and may experience a change before the voting at Cincinnati. Mr. BLAINE's friends, who rallied in great force and tried hard to capture the Convention, claim 5 of the dele gates; how accurately the event will show.

There has been a time when many devout minds would have been disturbed by the spec-tacle of a Presbyterian minister standing in the chancel of an Episcopal church, side by side with an Episcopal Bishop, and taking part on equal terms in a solemn public service, There has been a time also when many orthodox minds would have been scandalized by the spectacle of Episcopal, Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist, and Methodist preachers gathering fraternally in a Unitarian church to do honor to the memory of a famous Unitarian preacher, in whom their ecclesiastical ancestors saw one of the most dangerous of heretics. These are signs of the times; and another sign of the times is the appearance in this curiously assorted company of a Jewish rabbi and the weicome accorded to him by the Christian pul-

"The end of canal reform," triumphantly exclaims an anti-reform contemporary, referring, of course, to the decision in the BELDEN and DENNISON case. Don't be too sure of that! To-morrow, says the old Spanish proverb, is a new day.

It is reported that the Massachusetts Re oublicans think of sending Mr. George William CURTIS to Chicago as one of their delegates. They could hardly do better. He is a gentleman of clear convictions, and very apt to speak his mind. He believes in the right of members of national Conventions to vote for Presidential nominees according to the dictates of their judgment. He illustrated this in a marked manner at Cincinnati in 1876, where he voted against Mr. Conkling, although the State Convention had instructed the delegation to support him. Mr. Curris justified his course by saying that he was practically elected by his wn Congress district, and that at the State Convention he spoke and voted against the instructions, and there gave notice that he should

not be bound by them. It seems a little singular that a Republican of such long standing as Mr. Curris should have o look to Massachusetts for an appointment to national Convention, when New York can and room for the BIGLINS, the PATTERSONS, the O'BRIENS, the WHEELERS, and men of that size But Mr. Cunris does not run with the machine and, perhaps, the very reason why it cannot find space for him is that it naturally grinds out such material as we have mentioned.

Pastor MILLER sees no beauty in the Methodist system of appointments. Ordered by the Bishop to leave the De Kalb Avenu Church, where he received \$2,000 a year, and to go to Southampton, where the salary is but \$500, he says flatly that he will not accept the appointment. If Pastor MILLER will open his Bible and turn to the tweifth chapter of Luke. he may look at the matter in a different light. At all events, he will see in what light such

How obliging it is in the heads of executive departments to uniformly ask for so much more money than they need or expect to get, that Congress can pass extravagant appropriation bills and still point with pride to the facthat it has cut down the estimates a million or so!

The exposure of the Crow Creek frauds, as they were called, has hitherto been the boasted feature of Carl Schunz's Indian management. He himself asked Congress to notice it, and to observe that "under this administration" the difference was always detected between good subordinates and bad ones. On Saturday, a midnight, a Yankton jury, after twenty-foutrial, acquitted Livingston, the Crow Creek agent, in the tobacco case, Schunz's strongest case against him. This result only repeated that of several previous cases, except that once the Government got a jury vote of I guilty to 11 innocent, making a disagreement. Thus, after months of investigation and expense, Lavingston is practically acquitted; and what of his accusers, Hammond and HAYT? They have disappeared from office under a cloud, while one of their witnesses confessed, on the stand, that he had been put into an Indian Bureau clerkship so as to draw pay while testifying at Yankton.

The bill reported yesterday by the House Militia Committee, organizing the militia of the several States into a National Guard, is in many respects a good measure, and particularly so inasmuch as it will prove the effectivenes of our citizen soldiery and the uselessness of the regular army as now organized. It is to be regretted that the bill bears the evident fluger marks of the Ordnance Corps, which has

than to improve American ordnance. If the likely to be a row when the Chief of Ordnauce begins lesuing the clothing and the camp equipage heretofore under the charge of the

Quartermaster-General. FREDERICK CRILL is to be hanged in New fersey on the 24th, if he lives to see the day. He committed a shocking murder, his victim being his own daughter, and then quietly walked to the office of a Justice of the Peace and gave himself up. He had been known for years as a queer man, "a little cracked," the neighbors said. The poor wretch is apparently

insane, and iles at death's door in prison. Now that a lady has been knocked down and run over by a hack in Broadway, every New Yorker who has daily occasion to cross that overcrowded world-street in business hours has said to some other New Yorker: "How astonishing it is that such accidents don't happen oftener!" And it is a wonder, especially when we take into account the army of aged persons, cripples, and strangers from small rural towns or back-country farms, who daily adventure their bones and lives in that perilous thoroughfare. As for city people to the manner born, they cross Broadway as thoughtlessly and safely as the natives of the Himalayas cross the swaying rope bridges which so sorely tried the nerves of the gallant author of "The Abode of Snow."

## FINLEY AN UNMITTIGATED FRAUD.

## An Interview with the Hon, S. J. Tilden.

A reporter of THE SUN called on Mr. Tilden yesterday morning, and inquired whether Mr. Springer was correct in his belief that Mr. Finley had no authority to represent Mr. Tilden in respect to the Donnelly election case, or to make any communication in behalf of Mr. Tilden respecting it to Mr. Springer.

Mr. TILDEN-Mr. Springer was perfectly right. Mr. Finley had no pretence of authority to represent Mr. Tilden in that matter or in anything else. Mr. Tilden has in no way whatever, directly or indirectly, interfered with any election case before the committee. He has never expressed any wish to any human being concern ing the Donnelly election case. He is not, and has not been, in communication with Mr. Pinley. Mr. Springer knew perfectly well that if Mr. Tilden had any communication to make to him on that or any other subject he would have ne so directly, as he has had plenty of opportunities to do. Mr. Tilden has several times recently had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Springer: but on no occasion did Mr Tilden say s word about any election case pending before the House of Representatives.

### A THIRD TERM.

#### A Republican Private Arraigning his Lead ers for Moral Cowardice.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Identifled with the Republican party almost from the time of its formation. I am forced to acknowledge that I am greatly surprised that there is not one of the recognized leaders in the great organization that once included men like Seward, Greeley, Chase, Fessenden, Hale, Sumner, Stevens, and Wade, that possesses a sufficient amount of moral courage and courageous manhood to publicly denounce, as it should be denounced, that most dangerous foe to the party's future existence and welfarea third term. It is a fact that three-fourths of the men whose affiliations are and always have been with the party are determinedly opposed to the movement inaugurated by a few of the more ambitious and unsernoulous leaders, encouraged by a band of place hunters eager and gracely to clutch at the spoils of office. It was courage and manhood of the moral type that made the party what it was and gave it a national existence. Without this the new formation could never have survived the obstacles thrust in the way by the old Waig party. Timidity and cowardice were none of the characteristics of our acknowledged leaders a quarter of a century arc. They dominate now. There is not one recognized Republican statesman occupying any position of preminence today who acts as though he dare oppose a restoration of Grantism. It so, why not step boildy to the front and aid in stampling out the effort to obtain another lease of power? Reckless and licentious extravagance would be sure to follow the incoming of another Grant administration. What laurels and fime might be achieved by Blaine, Evarts, Washburne, Edmunds, Hawley, and Garfield if they would raise the standard inscribed:

NO THERS TERM
in the coming contest, and plant themselves hunters eager and gready to clutch at the spoils of office. It was courage and manhood of the

NO THERE TERM
in the coming contest, and plant themselves
firm beneath it. They would be amazed at the
numbers of their followers. The Senator from
Maine has before him an opportunity to secure
the nomination at Chicago. It, however, requires the kind of courage that he does not
possess, and as in 1876, he will look on to see
the prize fall into the hands of another. The
event will be but a repetition of what has oecurred in the past when men were found wanting in the one thing indispensable to enable
them to attain the crowning ambition of their em to attain the crowning ambition of their

ing in the one thing indispensable to enable them to attain the crowning ambition of their life.

The question of a third term was discussed in the summer and autumn of 1874. I remember that some of the candidates of the Republican party for Governor in a number of the States and members of Congress were called upon to define their position. Among them Gov. John A. Dix of New York. Gov. Dix was rather turdy and somewhat inclined to be evasive in giving expression to his views. His vote was greatly lessened, and some went so far as to attribute his defeat to his not being more pronounced against a third term.

In 1874 our business depression did much to reduce the strength of the Republicans in the legislative departments of the general Government, but Grantism did a great deal more. If the Conklings, the Camerons, and the Logans imagine Grantism has been obliterated from the minds of the more decent and respectable element in their party, let them force his nomination at Chicago, and on the morning of the 3d of November they will be sure to find spread out before them food for reflection in the verdict of the legal voters. The entire nation is against further corruption in high places. There are not unfrequently times in the affairs of party organizations, as with individuals, when forbearance ceases to be recognized as a binding cardinal virtue. Moran.

Philadelphia, March 30, 1889.

Kemble's Crime and the Evasor for the second of th

## Kemble's Crime and the Exense for It.

From Harper's Wooldy. Kemble, the late State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, having been convicted of bribery, failed to appear for sentence, and his bonds were forfeited. There was ment at the hands of the Judge, who would have made the sentence light, on the ground that Kemble did only what it has been the inshion to de." In other words, bri-bery has become so common that the universality of the crime would have led the Court to remit or lighten the penalty. And what is the critic which has become so much the Inshion? Merely poisoning the springs of gov-ernment, and destroying the conditions of public safety inder our political system. Nothing more than that It s merely boring holes in the ship's bottom when she is under way. That is all. It is an offence compared with which the ordinary crimes of their and swindling are in ecent. But however fashionable burglary or arson may be, the fashion is not generally supposed to extenuate the offence, on the contrary, it is usually held that the more frequent the crime, the greater the necessity of its repression. Which is really the greater offender, the sneak thier who " priga" a coat from a hall or a handkerchies rem the pocket, or the blausible gentleman who cor-upts a Legislature with bribes? The latter business is inquestionably with some persons a fashion, and a very general one. But when it becomes the fushion of courts to mingate or oudt punishment for such bribery, it would

The constitutional amendments adopted by the people of Indiana at the poils on Monday are sever in number. Some of them have more than local interest or one thing, Indiana disappears from the list of Octobe Rates, so called, hereafter she will do her voting in N ember. For another, the word wherdisappears from that part of the organic law regulating the exercise of the electoral franchise. Then, over and above the six months residence in the State heretofore required, the amended Constitution exacts of the would be voter sixty days' residence in the township, thirty days' residence in the election precinct, and registration. Another of the amendments fixes two per cent of the assessed value of municipalities may not lawfully run into debt. These new requirements are expected to more or less appre-ciably affect the result of this fail's election, but whether the profit of the Republicaus or of the Democrats is a sount on which the Indiana newspapers do not seem t

The Sunnyside Press is a well-printed and lively weekly inormal just started at Tarrytown, with Mr. A. C. Wheeler as its editor. It contains a great deal of local and other news, with a variety or original and interesting matter. There is a great chance for an able independent, and square-tool newspaper in that part of Westchester. We wish Mr. Whoeler success.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Edison's Paper Carbons said to be Wholly Im practicable—The Inventor American Bear Qus Stock.

I had a long talk with Mr. Edison, a day

or two ago, at his shop in Menlo Park. The electric light is no tax upon his resources, be-cause the money he pays out for experiments is not his own. It is given to him for the purpose by his company of New York capitalists, who have subscribed \$300,000 to enable him to go ahead with the light, and who are hoping that their investment will rival in value the profitable one ther made in the elevated railroads of this city. Edison, being at no expense on account of the electric light, and having met with remarkable success with his other inventions, is fast becoming well-to-do and beyond all danger of want. From what I know of the man-and I have watched his course narrowly for a long time-I believe that Edison's prosperity is making him indifferent to the outcome of hist experiments with the electric light. He is going on with it, because he is bound to do so by his contract with his company. But I believe that he himself regards his light either as a toy to kill time with, or as an inexpensive means of affecting the stock market from time to time, and setting on foot a speculation in gas and electric lighting shares. He certainly is without any sense of responsibility to the public. He makes the wildest sort of assertions without facts wherewith to support them, and he exerts himself to the utmost to throw dust into the eyes of all serious investigators who go to his shops to inquire into the

value of his light.

I found on my visit to Menlo Park that the paper carbon lamps have all worn themselves out, two only excepted. About 200 in all of these lamps were made. Out of the whole number only about eighty ever were able to burn any length of time, and these eighty have followed each other, one at a time, into the outer darkness of disaster, two only excepted. Their destruction was due to two causes. The platinum-conducting wires, which lad through the glass into the globe, would get hot, expand, and crack the glass. The pressure of the atmosphere would make a bit of glass pop in, and the earbon would then burn up speedily in the oxygen of the air. An accident of this sort happened to one of the lamps while Edison was looking at it closely. He attributed the trouble to a bad contact between the ends of the paper carbon and the platinum conducting wires, which caused a voltake are to form at that point. In order to make a better contact he plated the ends of the carbons with copper. This worked pretty well, but did not save the lamps, for the other cause then operated. That was out, two only excepted. About 200 in all of worked pretty well, but did not save the lamps, for the other cause then operated. That was the volatilization of the carbons. The paper flaments would have some place in their length, which was smaller than the rest of the carbon. The force of the electric current would concentrate at the point of smallest diameter, and a rupture of the carbon would come long inevitably in a short time. I examined very closely one of the two surviving lamps of the paper-carbon species to ascertain its condition. The lamp bore in very aspect the prediction of its early dissolution. The interior of the glass globe was covered with a deposit of fine black powder, looking like the lamps of the paper-carous its condition. The lamp bore in very aspect the prediction of its early dissolution. The interior of the glass globe was covered with a deposit of fine black powder, looking like the interior of a smoky lamp chimney, only that the deposit was thickest in the lower part; in this respect reminding one of the dust accumulated in an unwashed globe on a gastight.

This same phenomenon has made its appearance of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition. this respect reminding one of the dust accumulated in an unwashed globe on a gaslight.

This same phenomenon has made its appearance in every small incandescent carbon lamp ever invented. I have seen a large number of the different patents of them, and this deposit of fine black powder makes its appearance in all of them after burning a few hundred hours often in less time. Every expert knows the cause. Under the intense energy of the electric current, the carbon volatilizes, and in time breaks in its weakest part. One of these two surviving lamps has burned 1,700 hours, so Edison says. The average of the others was 600 or 700 hours, which would be equal to four months of ordinary usage.

Edison now has the idea that it is necessary to make a delicate carbon which shall be absolutely perfect throughout its whole length. A Professor in Howard University has, at his request, sent him fifty different varieties of vegetable fibres, some of them being of the grasses discovered during the expedition of Agassiz in South America. These fibres are being experimented with. Edison has selected the fibre of manila grass, the same as manila certage and paper are made out of. Manils is astengious

South America. These flores are being experimented with. Edison has selected the flore of manile grass, the same as manile corrage and paper are made out of. Manile is as stenarious as horse hair, and nearly as fine. It is remarkably free from knots and weak spots, and is far more perfect than any flament of paper made by human agency can ever be. These fibres are selected, tested with a caliner, weighed, and sorted, and then carbonized, and then used in the vacuum lamps the same as the paper carbons were. The ends are copper-plated, so as to make a good contact with the ciamps at the ends of the plantinum-conducting wires. I saw about a dezen of these lamps lighted at Edison's shops during my visit there. There was nothing specially noteworthy about them, except that they were duller than the paper-carbon lamps. The manile carbons being finer than those of caper, their resistance to electricity was greater, and the same current which gave a sixteen-candle light in the paper-carbon lamps gave only a dull fire variate and leight in the manile lamps. light in the paper-earbon lamps gave only a dull five or six candle light in the manila lamps. This was important, however, because it showed that more power will be required to maintain the new lights, and the cost of illumination with them will be greatly increased. I think that the exact nature of the problem of small incandescent lights has now come clearly over. Nature has anonlied only two materials. I think that the exact nature of the problem of small incandeses thights has now some clearly to view. Nature has supplied only two materials for this class of lamps, both of them defective. Platinum melts and carbon volatilizes. The only questions are, Can a platinum lamp be regulated, and how long can a carbon lamp be mede to last? and then, What will be the cost of illumination by either method? A clear statement of the exact nature of the problem has never before been possible. Here, now, we have it, thanks to Edison's experiments. Edison sees it himself; and, while he still continues to issue bulietins, and to make extraordinary assertions about the economy of his light. I am convinced he now considers the perfection of an indestructible and economical lacandescent light a matter of very great doubt. He merely hopes that by using the natural fibre of some suitable grass for his carbons he may yet make a lamp that will last from six months to a year, and thus be fit for apartments where purity of the air is an important consideration. Why he permits his friends to continue to make such incredible claims in his behalf, in the face of all the facits, surpasses comprehension entirely.

such incredible claims in his behalf, in the face of all the facts, surpasses comprehension entirely.

It was stated at the time of the public exhibition at Menio Park hast New Yoar's eve that 600 paper-carbon lamps were to be made, and that wires were to be run down to the village of Rahway, four miles distant, in order to test the efficiency of Edison's generators. The lucating of the lamps put a sop to that particular experiment. No wires were run down to Rahway, and the 600 lamps have not yet been made. Proparations are still making, however, for some such experiment. Twenty four-horse-power generators are being manufactured, and an apartment in the brick shop adjoining Edison's engine house is being arranged for their reception. The floor is aiready strewn with hugh magnets and armatures. Mr. Edison told me that he could easily make 500 or 600 lamps in a few days, and that when the machines are in position he should go to work and see how many lights he can maintain with his twenty machines. This is going to be a costly and important experiment. It looks like business but I fear it is to be made the basis of a new speculation in gas shares only. If Edison can maintain 600 sixteen-candle lights with his eighty-horse power engine and twenty machines, he will undoutedly make a certain success of his light. Barring breakages of lamps, he will be able to sell his light as 'enemply as gas. I preder, however, that he will not maintain more than 240 or 300 lights with his power, his achievement so far being between three and four lights per horse power. We shall see in due time.

Mr. W. E. Sawyer, the rival of Edison, has now virtually abandoned the natempt to produce an indestructible incandescent iamp. He

Mr. W. E. Sawyer, the rival of Edison, has now virtually abandoned the attempt to produce an indestructible incandescent lamp. He had a strong company at the back of him, while in partnership with Albon Man of Brooklyn, and he had money enough to make extensive experiments. He told me privately, the other day, that his carbons continually volatilized, and he had never exhibited one of his lamps to a company of spectators without hence in constant terror lest it should go out in their presence. His exhibitions never lasted more than ten minutes at a time. He has now separated from his former partner, and is to a company of speciators without being in constant terror lest it should go out in their presence. His exhibitions never lasted more than ten minutes at a time. He has now separated from his former partner, and is exhibiting a new lamb, which is virtually a Werdermann light, except that it is enclosed in a scaled glass chimney, containing nitrogen gas. A long stender pencil of carbon continually presses its point upward against a block of the same material. A minute are is formed at the junction of the pencil and block, and the point of the former becomes brilliantly incandescent. The pencil burns away slowly, and the current is then shitted to a second pencil in the same lamp. The lamp will last about 600 hours, and is suitable for factories and shops. A new company has been formed to manufacture the patent. A nable exhibition has been given during the past week. The light was very satisfactory, and Mr. Sawyer was not compelled to turn off the current in ten minutes for lear his light would fizzie out of itself. On the centrary, it was allowed to burn as long as anylong where it is a superlaid to see it. The lamp is not a specially handsome piece of furniture, but it is an alapted for shops and workrooms like printing offices, where the men have been for so many years praying for a light that will not heat and contaminate the air and rob the workmen of their vitality.

contaminate the air and rob the workmen of their vitality.

Before closing lef me speak briefly of the wonderful success of the Brush light, an American invention employing the voltaic arc, which bids fair to throw the Jablockhoff candle and all other European contrivances into the shade. It is remarkable that the more successful an electric light is the less public parade it makes; and the Brush lamp has gone introus so quietly that very few are aware of the facts of the mat-

ter. About 1,500 of them are now in use. A large number of letters have been received by the writer from cotton mill and factory owners in this part of the country, in reply to private inquiries as to their experience with the electricities. From these replies, it does not appear that the voltaic arc is always a cheaper means of illumination than gas, but sometimes it is remarkably so. The Pottstown Iron Company report that they have been enabled to runder nail factory all night by means of this light, being the first concern which ever did this. They never could get light enough in their dingy shops at any reasonable cost, but the voltaic arc is ample for the purpose. They do not know what the light costs them, and do not care. Mr. John Wannemacher has just invested about \$13,220 in engines, electric machines, and Brush lamps, and he reports that allowing 12 per cent. interest on the investment and 5 per cent. for wear and tear, he saves 69 per cent. on his bills for lighting. I have received one statement from a large cotton factory in Robde Island which has been using the voltaic arc light since February, 1879, which is almost incredible. The concern has invested \$16,000 in generators and lamps, using eighty lamps in place of about 500 gaslights. If finds that it now gets a vast increase of light at a cost of only \$8,200 a year, whereas it formerly paid out over \$28,000 a year for gas. This concern runs all night, and says that the men would not on any account so back to gaslights.

### THE ORTHODOXY OF ONE PULPIT. Strong and Bold Letter from the Rev. Mr

Lockwood of Paterson TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The report in The Sun, "Visited by his Deacons," is apt to place my church, and perhaps myself, in a false position, as its worst feature is an exaggeration of that which is true. The foundation of the whole trouble here is not in my orthodoxy or unorthodoxy, but in the fact of my position in regard to factory abuses in this city. The readers of the report would infer that my church was antagonistic to me, but neither my church nor my deacons have either officially or unofficially taken any action in reference to my

church nor my deacons have either officially or unofficially taken any action in reference to my relation with them. My deacons came to me two weeks ago, with one exception, as personal friends. They do not claim to be pulpit censors or regulators of orthodoxy for their pastor. Out of pure friendship they merely suggested, in an unofficial manner, that their pastor was a little too iconoclastic for the average hearer.

To correct exaggerations allow me to say I have never preached upon the creation and its chronology; but, beyond all question, I do not believe in a literal interpretation of the Mosaic cosmogony; there are few intelligent ministers in any denomination who do.

I have never preached upon the sun and moon standing still, but I regard the incident as a question from the book of Jasher (see Bible, Joshua x. 13). If any congregation believes that the sun moves about the earth, it had better call the famous colored preacher, formerly of Richmond, the Rev. Mr. Jasper.

As to Jenali, I simply called it a prophetic legend, teaching that the lesson was of more value than the miracle, developing the narrative by calling attention to the analogy between Jonah's three days and three nights in the fish's belly and the burial of Christ.

As to Balanm's ass, I gave it in common with hundreds of theologians a subjective interpretation, claiming that it is the habit of Semitle writers to throw all ideal things into the concrete and allegorical. It is not so much a question of the inspiration of the Old Testament as it is a question of its dogmatic interpreters.

It is true that one of the deacons intimated

crete and altegorical. It is not so much a question of the inspiration of the Old Testament as
it is a question of its dogmatic interpreters.
It is true that one of the deacons intimated
resignation, but in his case the matter appears
anniegous to the story of Haman and Mordecai.

I have breached Christ from the day of my
ordination up to this time. There was, therefore, an call for unexceptional orthodoxy.

On Tuesday evening following the deacons'
visit I preached on the "Harmony of Genesis
with the Facts of Science," and not a murmur
of dissent was heard.

In closing, let me say that I am a Baptist of
the Baptists, and contend for soul liberty and
right of private interprotation, that deacons
nor church nor associations nor counsels nor
any kind of ecclesiastical thumbscrews can rob
me of. The time is near when men will cease
finiting over modes of interpretation, metaphysics, and polemical abstractions, and will
deal with living issues, the real wants and
needs of the people.

I care not if a man have "all knowledge and

deal with living issues, the real wants and needs of the people.

I care not if a man have "all knowledge and all wisdom." if he be orthodox of the orthodox and have not "charity." he is not a true disciple of Christ. No man has any right to make his orthodoxy a reason or excuse for biaspheming the decrine of Christ, who made leve to God and love to man the sum of all the commandments. More love to man and less for dogma and prejudice will make men happier and better and filter for the kingdom of God.

Pastor Willis Street Baptist Church.

PATERSON, April 2.

## Bird Arrivals in Chienge

From the Chicago Tribuna EVANSTON, Ill., April 2 .- The arrivals of EVANSION. III., April 2.—Ine arrivals of birds for the apring of 1830 present the most extraordinary freaks of migration. The alternate days of high and low temperature have had much, if not all, to do with the depressing and singular influences exorcised. Birds that for years have been known to appear simultaneously have arrived at intervals remote from each other. The month of March, in fact, was species of migrators. The result has been, however, that naturalists have enjoyed a most fruitful season of investigation of the causes and theories of migrations of birds, an account of which, so far as the writer is concerned, would hardly have piace here. The following table will show the arrivals:

# (About this date, Feb. 26, a few species of ducks appeared, notably the maliard and sad-

Killdeer t. Egestitis medferus).... Tree sparrow Specella montes

Black snowbird (Jone Apenano) March 4
(These two latter species are wrongfully regarded by many ornithologists as winter residents, of a non-migratory character. A careful notation by the writer, extending back some ten years, has failed to discover these birds at any other time than early suring, with the exception of the year of 1875, when a pair of each were seen in midwinter.)

Red wing blackbird (General phendra) March 17
Crow blackbird (General preparent March 17
Crow blackbird (General preparent March 17
Purple then dispendance properties) March 17
Purple then dispendance properties March 28
Flowbackbird wind March 28
Flowbackbird wind March 28
Flowbackbird (General State Continued March 28
Flowbackbird (General State Continued March 28
Flowbackbird (General State Continued March 28
Flowbackbird (Forthe functions) March 31
Rown creeper (Gerthis functions) March 31
Flow hilled woodpecker (Spheroprose metal March 31
Uround robin (Figure exploragion) March 31
This closes the record up to April 1, which is

This closes the record up to April 1, which is noted for the absence of many species usually on hand, and for the presence of some which are usually later visitors. The observations are for a strip of land lying six miles north of the limits of Chicago, in the lake region, and four miles west from the Northwestern University.

WILLIAM H. BALLOU.

From the Comments Eng Upper Sandusky, Ohio, April 1.-Business ery Street, the floor. Buring the nogging vaccountable, legs to the floor. Buring the nogging vaccountable, and his mouth, and his mouth is unnecountable, is combact toward Mrs. Houston is unnecountable, has not taken a label of anything to eat today. His mass are trying to procure him a new trial through the

#### Rarastorming Through the South A LETTER PROM AN ADVANCE AGEST.

In foreign lands we travelled far, To show our military star, And he performed with approbation Before the great of many a nation, But now, when his is playing out,

We trot the great Grant show about Barnstorming through the South. In Northern towns we cut a dash, But deathend honses cost us eash, And so, before the show was busted,

We pulled up stakes and left, disgusted.

And we are down in the mouth,

To Cuba and to Mexico And homeward brought the great Grant show, Barnstorming through the South.

Down bere the hir is tair enough, But halfs and restes are rather rough. And all the bills that line the tences increase the sum of our expenses.

But we must work the Lone Star State, Though we are down in the mouth, submitting meckly to our tate, Barnsterning through the South.

Though country folks are sure, you know Hork to any deadtient show They say, as curiously they scan us, They do not like our Corsolanus.

But we must play aithough we pout And though we are down in the mouth: And still we trot our show about,

Barnstorming through the South. Dangerous A cold at this senson. Use Bronchine freely and you avoid consumption and pneumonia, - 4ds.

-In the last House of Commons there

were only 103 men under 40, of whom eighteen wer Home Rulers -Mr. Gladstone says that, having had a

daughter for some years at Newmann College, Cambridge, his sympathies run strongly toward granting de--The Hon. Heister Clymer, of Pennsyl-

vania, is about to marry a wislow lady of St. Louis, Clymor is an old bachelor, having been born in 1827. He has always been the best dressed man in Congress.

-The Tuileries chestnut tree, which is supposed to put out its leaves on the 20th of March, is his year ten days in advance of its usual time, and that in spite of the late almost unprecedentedly severe winter,
—When Prince Bismarck goes to Varzin for rest he will not open any letter unless it bears the perial had to secure that functionary's mark when he

-It is believed that no living Englishman has talked to so many celebratics of all nations as Lord Houghton. Since the days when he was Sydney Smith's "Cool of the Evening," his love for a lion has never abated. The late Mr. Nassau Senior followed close in his wake in this respect.

—During the last ten years 233 miles of

street car rails have been laid in England and Wales, at a cost of nearly \$15,000,000, exclusive of the outlay on horses, engines, and cars. It cost one company in London \$1,800,000 to construct twenty and a quarter miles, while another expended nearly double that on thirty-twe and a quarter miles. ...The average cost of 954 buildings creeted

by the Peabody fund in London was \$1.505, while those erected by the Sir Sidney Waterlew Industrial Dwelling Company cost \$055, or less than one-half. Hence the former pay but two per cent, and the latter five per cent, while the former are occupied by a much better class of enants than they were designed for -Tucker, a lunatic, assailed Wood with a enteher kuife at Sandusky, Ohio. Wood was unarmed, but he threw the madman on the floor and clutched his

throat. Tucker struck sgain and again with the long blade, and Wood choked with all his might. The fight lasted half an hour, and ended in the death of both mea-one from stabbing, and the other from choking. -A herd of 23,800 cattle are being driven rom Oregon to Moutana; 120 mounted men do the driv ing, and the outfit includes provision wagons, arms and

mmunition, 800 horses, and forty dogs. The journey is nade slowly, a day's travel not exceeding nine miles, and the speed will be lessened when hot weather comes on, in order not to get the beasts into bad condition -When the first portion of the Great Southern and Western Railroad of Ireland was opened by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland it was found that the rail-road station platform had been laid at a wrong level, so

that the doors of the carringes could not be opened. A

quantity of navvies then got beneath the carriages and -A curious and unprecedented fact in connection with gambling is reported to have just taken place at Monte Carlo. At one of the Trente et Quarante tables the red came out nincteen times in succession The bank was broken twice, and recourse had to be had to the funds of the administration. Prince Amades, brother of the King of Italy, was present, but took no

partin the game.

—A baby show is to be held in Portland. Maine, under the suspices of a Swedenbergian society, and the advertisement says: "Portraits of the levelless bables of Portland to be thrown on a mammoth screen by means of a stereopticon and the Drummond light All sections of the city to be represented. Your baby may be there." The portraits have been obtained in the various photographers. -The comparative merits of wood, as-

phalt, and granite pavements have been tested by Col Heywood, Engineer of the city of London. The number of horses falling down during the fifty days of test was 2,327 of which 542 fell on wood, 719 on granite, and 1,066 on asphait. With the same expenditure of force, if is estimated that a horse could travel 132 miles on gran ite. 191 miles on asphait and 415 on wood -The inauguration of the statue to Queen

Louise, the Emperor's mother, in the Berlin Thiergarten, last month, was a magnificent and impressive ceremony. No one in Prussian history is more reverenced than the Queen. Her tomb in the garden at Charlottenburg, near Berlin, and the exquisite monument, by Ranch, are a sort of shrine to Gormans. The Queen saw the darkest hours that the house of Hohensoliern has known in modern days. -A Messina doctor states that anchy-

iostamiasis, the form of trichinosis from which the St. Gothard Tunnel navvies are suffering, exists in Sicily and all parts of Italy, chiefly in the marshy districts. He adviscs his patients to avoid drinking turbid water or put-ting their hands when soiled to their mouths, the paraittes being generally introduced in this way; but he is told that in Brazil two drugs are popularly employed as -The other day, as the editor of the Mos-

cow Journal stood fixed in admiring contemplation of the colossal elephant that is the chief attraction of Winkler's Menagorie, he was somewhat startled by the swift in sertion of a prehensile proboscis into his great coat pocket, and by the removal thence of a manuscript novel torwarded to him for approval. Ere he could utter an ejaculation of protest, the elephant had conveyed the whole story to its penderons laws, and, after masticating it for a few seconds with obvious reliah, swallowed it at a guip. No evil results accrued to the siephant from its romantic meal.

-An extraordinary scene has occurred named Forbes, the Lent preacher appointed by Bishop Freppel, made a violent attack on modern society and the Republican Government. When he descended from the pulpit the cure rose and, addressing the congregaion, said: "I have hitherte restrained myself, but I cannot now refrain from protesting against the character of these sermons. I can neither approve the spirit nor the intention of them, and I beg my parishioners to reserve their donations for the collection which I am about to make myself for the chapel of the cometery.

-A new miner's lamp has been invented in England, which, if it be adequately luminous, ought to be absolutely safe. The principle of the contrivance is the substitution of the light of phosphorescence for as being something like a tiny meat screen. The interior of the screen is covered with a brightly luminous paint. and it is even proposed to fit it up with a shelf or two, so that the pitman might carry in his lamp something to eat whenever, during the intervals of work, he felt hungry. Of course it will be impossible to use this sort of lamp as a pipelighter, so that it is not at all likely, if it comes into general adoption, that its inventor will be very popular among the colliers.

George III. of England built a royal vanit or tomb house, and desired that he himself should be placed on a stone table in the centre, with Queen Charlotte by his sale, and that their children and descendants should lie on the shelves around. Princess Charlotte, the Dukes of York and Kent, and some other nembers of the family were accordingly placed on the shelves, the King and Queen being in the centre; but some time before the death of George IV, he acquainted himself with all the minutia of the family sepulctire, and declared to the Duke of Wellington that "he'd be d-4 if he'd be on a shelf among the juniors while his predacessor lay in the middle," and left very special directions that he too should repose in the centre

-A Nihilist trial in Kieff has resulted in a number of revelations concerning the way the Russian revolutionists go to work. The accused, who has been condemned to death, one Arsaynee Bogoslavsky, the son of a clergy man, was charged with an attempt to rob s mail van and to appropriate the cash hox of a regiment of infantry, with manufacturing explosive materials, with murdering a fellow Socialist, Kuriloff, and with dwelling in Kieff with a false passport. The murder of Karileff, one of their own, was decided upon because he was believed to have been betraying his friends. He was fallen upon by the latter and shot, and his body was flung into the Duieper. According to one of the witnesses, an ex-Nihilist, the chief of their association is invested with the right of life and death over the members. For the first case of disobedistice, corporal punishment is the penalty, for the second, death. According to the same and another ex Nibilist, one of their fellow members had been the son of a prince. The sum contributed by the A bering classes for the support of the association was #

-A sickening account of a duel in Morocco is given by a correspondent of the Erre over Free pass. Two young men of noble birth were paying that attentions to the daughter of a peighboring chief, and a she showed equal favor to each of them, it was arrawed by mittial consent that they should meet in since com-bat and fight a duel to the death. The conditions of the duel were that they should meet on horseback, each of the combatants being armed with a rife, a revolver, and a hunting knife. They were placed a hundred vaids apart, and upon a signal given by one of the sensita they set their burses at tail gallon and rushed at each other. For a few minimum is the speciators could remove nothing but a cloud of dust from out of which were not two successive reports of a rule, and then a tail of lowed by the meaching of a horse. When the dust had cleared away, a shighlight shift met the gaze of the spectators; one of the constatants, concealed helped his 1-44 horse, was taking min at his adversary, who still n mained in the salate. The latter starred his here and made it rear, the midde beast receiving in his clave the buttet meant for his master. The interior some here was dismounted, rushed forward to grapple with his adversary but a second shot fractured his set shoulde Nevertheless, he retained aufficient strength to discharatwo chambers of his revolver, both shots laking edge A hand to hand combat then easied, the two according either of whom was able to stand, stabbing each silver repeatedly. When the seconds and spectators at last terfered the two were picked up dead- one with his left firmly set in his adversary's check, while the latter's hand was thrust into a gaping wound in the other's chest